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St. James's, March 13.

THis day the following Addreſs from the Epiſcopal Clergy of *Scotland* was preſented to Her Majeſty by the Reverend Dr. *Skeen* and Dr. *Scot*, being introduced by his Grace the Duke of *Queensberry* and the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viſcount of *Tarbat*, Secretaries of State for that Kingdom.

To the QUEEN's *moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The humble Addreſs and Supplication of the Suffering Epiſcopal Clergy in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, whoſe Names and Deſignations are underwritten.

Dread Sovereign,

WE *Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and obedient Subjects and moſt humble Supplicants, (being deeply ſenſible that the Divine Goodneſs hath raiſed Your Majeſty to the Throne of Your Royal Anceſtors, as a Nurſing Mother to the true Church of God, for the Support and Preſervation of the Religion, Laws and Liberties of all Your Dominions; and now eſpecially that it is a remarkable Bleſſing to this Your Majeſty's antient Kingdom of* Scotland, *in the preſent deplorable Circumſtances of this National Church) do preſume to offer our moſt humble and moſt ſincere Congratulations upon Your Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown:*

And beg Liberty to lay before Your Majeſty the ſad Condition of the afflicted Epiſcopal Clergy, who in the Years 1688 *and* 1689, *and ſome Years after the truly antient and Apoſtolical Government of the Church by Biſhops, were deprived of and put from the Exerciſe of their Sacred Offices, and Poſſeſſion of their Livings, and thereby reduced to great Extremity and Want.*

During the Continuance of which ſuffering State, many worthy Miniſters of the Goſpel have been taken away by Death: And we whom it hath pleaſed God to continue in Life, have laboured to ſweeten the Bitterneſs of our Tryals by a Chriſtian and peaceable Submiſſion and Reſignation to his Will.

And as in Truth and Gratitude we are obliged to acknowledge that many of us in a great meaſure owe our Lives to the Charity and Beneficence of ſuch of Your Majeſty's good Subjects, as thought it a Diſgrace to Chriſtianity, That a Society of Men, conſecrated to the Altar, in the Service of Chriſt, ſhould periſh in a Chriſtian Kingdom for want of Bread;

So now that it hath pleaſed Almighty God to place Your Majeſty upon the Imperial Throne of theſe Dominions, the Relief and Advantages which all Your Loyal Subjects do enjoy from the benign Influence of Your Majeſty's auſpicious Government, encourageth us, Your Majeſty's moſt humble Supplicants, under the preſent diſtreſs and miſerable ſtarving Condition of many of our numerous Families, to implore that Princely Commiſeration and matchleſs Clemency, which have ever been congenial and peculiar to the Blood Royal, and are eminently lodged in your Sacred Perſon.

Humbly beſeeching, That Your Royal Bounty and Indulgence may be extended to us, in ſuch manner and by ſuch methods as Your Majeſty in Your Princely Wiſdom ſhall think fit; That we may find our ſelves more and more obliged devoutly to pray that Your Years may be many, and Your Reign Glorious.

The QUEEN's Anſwer.

I Take the Expreſſions of your Duty and Loyalty very kindly; and you may be aſſured of my Protection, and of my Endeavours to ſupply your Neceſſities as far as conveniently I can: And I doubt not but you will continue in your Duty; and I recommend to you to live in Peace and Chriſtian Love with the Clergy who are by Law inveſted with the Church Government in that Our antient Kingdom.

Venice, March 20. Letters from Bologna give an Account, That a Party of Imperial Horſe ſurpriſed near that place a Convoy of Corn, which had been bought up for the French Forces, and carried off part thereof, and deſtroyed the reſt. They write from Rome, That an Expreſs came thither the 28th paſt from Spoleto, with the News that they had felt an Earthquake there, which had ſo ſhaken the Houſes, that it was expected every Minute that moſt of them would fall.

Ratisbonne, March 15. Our Letters from *Paſſau* give an Account, That the Count de Schlick having drawn all his Foot into that Place, on Advice that the Elector of Bavaria intended to beſiege it, the Elector on the 11th Inſtant paſſed the River *Ihn*, with about 8000 Horſe and Foot, and attacked the Imperial and Saxon Cavalry, which was cantoned in ſeveral Villages; in one of which, called Eiſerntirn, he found 3 Pieces of heavy Cannon, 4 Field Pieces, and Ammunition and Baggage for Two Regiments. The ſeveral Rencounters laſted the whole day, and the Imperialiſts, eſpecially Count Schlicks Dragoons, behaved themſelves with great Bravery, but were overpower'd by Numbers, and forced to retire towards Bayerbach. On the 13th the reſt of the Imperial Horſe, which was at *Paſſau*, marched to joyn them at Weſen Uhrſahrt on the Danube. The Imperialiſts reckon they have loſt about 400 Men in theſe Skirmiſhes; but the Bavarians compute it above double the Number. We hear the Count de Stirum is ſet down with 13000 Men before Newmark.

Francfort, March 18. The Marſhal de Villars is returned into Strasbourg, having ſent a Detachment of his Forces towards the Huntſruch, and the reſt into Quarters of Refreſhment, except ſome Regiments that are employed in demoliſhing his Works before Kehl, and repairing the Fortifications of that Place, and in rebuilding the Bridge there over the Rhine, which was demoliſhed after the Peace of Ryſwick. Prince Lewis of Baden continues at Stolhoffen, where Forage being ſomewhat ſcarce, and his Horſe of but little uſe to him, he has ſent away 3 Regiments thereof, which are now poſted between the Rivers Queich and Lauter, to the end they may be near at hand, to joyn upon any Occaſion with the Dutch Forces lately arrived from the Lower Rhine, which at preſent lie in the Lines between Nieuſtad and Langencandel. They write from Nuremberg, That the Count de Stirum has taken Newmark, Amberg and ſeveral other places; whereby he is become Maſter of the beſt part of the Upper Palatinate: And that he was marching towards Paſſau, with intent to joyn the Count de Schlick.

Cologne, March 23. The Allies are forming a great Magazine of Proviſions and Ammunition in this place: Their Forces begin to move from ſeveral parts towards the Camp marked out for them near Mulheim, and in all appearance they will open the Campagne on this ſide with the Siege of Bon. The Pruſſian Forces about Gelder have blockt up that place very cloſely; and we hear the Gariſon begins to ſuffer for want of many neceſſaries. They write from Saar Louis, That the Marſhal de Tallard came thither from Traerbach, with the Body of Forces under his Command the 10th Inſtant, and marched again the 12th towards Saarbruck, intending, as it was ſaid, to endeavour to oblige the Heſſian Forces to quit their Poſts near the Moſelle, and then to return to Traerbach.

Hague, March 27. *N. S.* His Grace the Duke of Marlborough has had ſeveral Conferences with the Deputies of the States General, and with the Generals of the Army, and went this Evening towards the Frontiers to view the Engliſh Forces in their ſeveral Gariſons, intending to be back again in 5 or 6 days. Divers Tranſport Ships arrived the 20th Inſtant in the Maes from Harwich, with Recruits and Horſes for thoſe Forces. The Hereditary Prince of Heſſe Caſſell arrived here the Twenty firſt from Germany, and made a Viſit to the Duke of Marlborough, deſigning to ſerve under him this Campaign. The Earl of Winchelſea arrived here yeſterday from the Court of Hanover, and went this day to Rotterdam, in order to his Embarking for England; as did likewiſe the two Envoys of the King of Poland and the Great Duke of Tuſcany to Her Majeſty of Great Britain.

Plimouth,